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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.—COPYRIGHT: 1896: BY THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION.—TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

PERFECTING THEIR PLANS FOR PUTTING A THIRD TICKET IN THE FIELD.

GOLD DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.

COMMITTEE-BRAGG AND BUCKNER MEN-

TIONED AS POSSIBLE NOMINEES-AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE

Indianapolis, Aug. 8.-Most of the delegates sound-money men left Indianapolis last night and this morning. Many of them engaged quarters at the hotels for the Convention on Septemwill be far larger than has heretofore been anticipated. By those still here to-day General Bragg was being talked of as the probable scminee on the sound-money ticket for the Prestdency, and General Buckner will probably hold

Senator Palmer of Illinois has altered his previous statement somewhat. He thus expressed himself this morning: "I would not say that I would not accept the nomination under Certain might arise which might persuade me that it would be the proper thing for me to accept. But I am not a candidate in any sense of the term, and there is no probability that I would accept

There has been considerable talk among the delegates to this conference that President Cleveland may be placed on the ticket. Do you think he would accept?

WOULD CLEVELAND ACCEPT!

during which he expressed a profound weariness of the office and its responsibility. Last winter I saw Mr. Cleveland again, and I asked him if he still held the same views he had expressed a year before. He told me that he did. I do not believe that he will consent to the use of his | ferent name in connection with this sound-money movement, although I am not speaking for him, He has told me that he would not again take the nomination, even though he knew his election was certain.

"Who do you think will be neminated?"

"It is impossible to predict. A man who has plenty of time, energy and combativeress should be nominated. It will be a losing fight, but it is in such a fight that a man may win his spurs. nation of a young, bold and fearless man. No, I do not care to mention any names."

What is your opinion about the success or

defeat of the Bryan and Sewall ticket?" "I think it will be defeated. I have not been outside of my own State, however, and I may best impression is, from the reports I have heard, that the Chicago ticket will be defeated. I realize that the free-silver movement is a strong one, but I do not believe its strength will

ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COM-

The Executive Committee of the National Democratic party held its first meeting in the Century Club rooms, Denison Hotel, this morning. The committee organized by electing W D. Bynum chairman and John R. Wilson, o. Indianapolis, secretary. This Committee or Transportation was appointed: Hopkins, of Illinois, chairman; Falkner, of Alabama, and Holding, of Ohio. The Committee on Campaign Literature is composed of Cutcheon of Minne. sota, and Usher, of Wisconsin. Inasmuch as the demand for sound-money literature is simply tremendous, the committee was ordered to begin getting documents together at once. The demand, Secretary Wilson says, is particularly great in Indiana.

Messrs. Bynum and Wilson were authorized to select headquarters in Indianapolis, to be used until the National Convention, at least, They have not determined where the headquarters will be located. An address to the public is being prepared by the Executive Committee. Secretary Wilson says that it will be ready for

publication within a week.

John J. Rooney, secretary of the Democratic Honest-Money League of America, with headquarters in New-York, appeared before the committee to offer to the sound-money party all the aid that the League can possibly give. This League is a month old, and was organized for the single purpose of defeating the Chicago ticket. Major John Byrne, formerly of Detroit, now of New-York, is president, and ex-Governor Flower, of New-York, is treasurer. League's minor officers at dits membership. Mr Rooney says, include men prominent in the New-York business world. His offers of assistce to the committee were gladly accepted, and was asked to forward all the literature at command at once. He informed the commithis command at once. He informed the commit-tee that two days after Bryan makes his speech in New-York, Bourke Cockran will make a re-ply, either in Madison Square Garden or in Grand Central Palace

The committee has not yet chosen its Commit-tee on Finance. It will meet again in Chicago at the Palmer House on August 17. Secretary Woolen, of the Commercial Club was befor the committee for a short time, and the ar rangements for the coming convention were dis cussed informally and without reaching any definite conclusion. The arrangements of Tomtions such as the enlargement of the stage, were referred to. Mr. Woolen says the hotels of Indianapolis can easily accommodate 15,000

After the adjournment of the evening confer After the adjournment of the evening conterence of the sound-money Democrats last night a few of the leaders got together in General Palmer's room at the Denison House, and the Executive Committee was made up as follows:

W. D. Bynum, Indianapolis; W. B. Haldeman Louisville, Ky.; Frederick Lehman, St. Louis; Colonel John E. Hopkins, Chicago; Ellis B. Take, L. Grazze, Wis. F. W. M. Cutchen St. Colonel John E. Hopkins, Chicago; Ellis B. Usher, La Crosse, Wis., F. W. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul, Minn.; Samuel H. Holding, Cleveland, Ohlo; Charles Tracey, New-York, The head-quarters of the committee will be established in Indianapolis, at least until after the convention.

AUTHORITY FOR THE CONFERENCE. The resolutions adopted at the Chicago conference, which formed the basis of authority for the present conference, have not heretofore been

printed. They read as follows:

In view of the revolutionary action of the recent Chicago Convention, and its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and principles, and its de-nunciation of the Nation Democratic Adminis-tration

ration.

Resolved, That it is the series of this conference, Resolved, That it is the series of this conference, composed of Democrats from the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated, and that candidates for President and Vice-President in accord therewith be nominated.

II. That the Democrats of the several States who are in sympathy with this recommendation and unalterably opposed to the declaration and tendencies of the Chicago platform be requested to arrange to select a member of a National Democratic Committee.

range to select a member of a National Democratic Committee.

HI. That the National Committee, when selected, meet at the city of Indianapolis on Friday, August 7, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a National Democratic Convention, to be held not later than the second day of September, 1896, at such place and time, and its constituted and convened in such manner as said National Committee may determine.

IV. That an Executive Committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this conference, of which he shall be one, with authority and directions to name a suitable person in each State where necessary to take appropriate steps to cause State meetings to be held with all convenient speed for the purpose of selecting members of such committee, or, if no committeeman be selected in every State in time for said committee meeting, to designate a member to represent such State temporarius.

LAND.

MR BYNUM MADE CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE MILITIAMEN CHARGE ON BOYS AND GIRLS PLAY- CAPTURED BY TAUNTON POLICEMEN AFTER A ING IN THE STREETS-GREAT INDIGNATION AROUSED AMONG THE CITIZENS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 8.-A riot was narrowly averted at St. Clair and Lewis sts. last evening. That it was averted was due to the coolness and clear-headedness of a number of business men of to the National Conference of the Democratic that locality, together with the prompt appearance of Company F. 5th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, commanded by Captain Zimmerman. When the militia pickets were thrown out around ber 2, and it is now believed that the meeting | the Brown Hoisting Company's works at 5 o'clock two men were stationed at this corner. A dozen children, boys and girls, were marching up and down the streets playing soldier. None of them was over twelve years old. But this juvenile fun seemed to exasperate the men who carried the real guns. Without warning they charged bayonets on the defenceless children, who scattered in

> Hundreds of people were passing, returning from work, and several exposiulated with the soldiers. The pickets then ordered every one off the Edward Nicholas, who lives at No. 17 Becket Place, came down Lowis-st., with his wife. He was ordered off the street, and as he did not move quickly enough, was prodded with the bayonet. His wife remonstrated, and was threatened with the steel, and was compelled to flee. Several ment, but the crowd kept gathering, and threats were freely made

H. W. Lamart, a druggist, was chased out of his "I do not; yet I would not say that he will not store, and Dr. A. D. Campbell, who was with Mr. do so. It is a very remote possibility. A year | Lamart, was compelled to take to the side streets. ago last January I had a conversation with him | The arrival of Company F and the action of the business men in withdrawing indoors quieted affairs greatly, and in a sport time the trouble had tia has caused intense bliterness against them on the part of those who have heretofore been indif-

> A petition was started last evening among the streets peaceably without danger from the bayo-nets of the soldiers. Sentiment is rapidly crystal-lizing against the continuation of the militia, whose indiscretions are daily causing trouble. The decision in the injunction case against Mayor to restrain him from calling out any more

> > SHOT BY HIS LANDLORD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SECOND-AVE. RAIL-ROAD KILLED BY THE MAN WHOM HE IS SAID TO HAVE WRONGED.

Ferdinand Gammert, the superintendent of the not be in a position to judge accurately, but my | repair shops of the Second-ave. railroad, was shot in the head with a revolver by Louis Marx

> Gammert boarded in Marx's flat at No. 1,240 Third-ave. He is twenty-five years old. Marx returned home unexpectedly last night and, it is said, found Gammert in his wife's room. At at any rate immediately after Marx's entrance, a shot was heard in the flat by the other tenants in the house. When they rushed into the flat Gammert was found unconscious with a builet in his head. He was conveyed to the Presbyterian Hospital in a dying condition. He died at 1:10 a. m. Marx was arrested.

A HORSE RUNS UP A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.

HEATED ANIMAL.

EFFECT OF BLIND STAGGERS ON AN OVER-

Although as a rule a horse suffering from the blind staggers either drops motionless in his track; or stands with a sort of ague, there are times when an animal so afflicted as a result of excessive heat per-forms some remarkable gyrations. Such an exception to the general order of things happened just before 2 o'clock yesterday morning when Joseph Magnolla, of Fairview-ave., Rockaway Beach, was driving up Lexington-ave., in this city. Mr. Magnolia with his wife had in the evening attended the performance at the Olympia Roof Garden, and about 1:30 a. m. started to drive in the direction of Harlem. Mr. Magnolla was driving rather rapidly and the speed at which he was travelling and the sultriness of the

When almost opposite the Veterinary Hospital at No. 771 Lexington-ave, the animal began to swerve from one side of the road to the other, and to per series of remarkable evolutions on his four feet. Mr. Magnolia, becoming alarmed, handed the reins to his wife and rushing to the veterinary hospital across the street violently rang the night Edward N. Leavy, who is at the head of the establishment, hurried from his bedroom downstairs and threw open the double doors leading to the hosthe interior, the horse made a sudden dash through the doors. Unable to jump out of the way in time tained a fracture of the left leg. The front wheels of the carriage came in contact with the half post of the building and the horse, freed from any incumbrance, continued his headlong career to the back of the front stable, where a flight of stairs leading to an apper story faced him. Without hesitation the horse dunged up the stairs, but had only mounted about alf a dozen steps when the structure gave way and

effect of breaking one of the or four ribs.

The horse was subsequently removed to the offal dock at Thirty-fifth-st, and North River and there killed. Magnolia retused to go to a hospital and was taken in a cab to a private address, where he was treated by a physician.

A NOVELTY IN MARINE ARCHITECTURE.

M. BAZIN'S ROLLING BOAT EXPECTED TO AT-

TAIN A SPEED OF SIXTY MILES AN HOUR. Washington, Aug. 8.-The State Department has received a consular report on the new rolling steamboat designed by the French marine engineer Bazin, which is attracting the attention of prominent experts in the shipbuilding line. this marked innovation in marine architecture a speed of about sixty miles an hour is promised, which closely approximates that made by the fast-"The "rolling boat," as its name indicates, will

not slide, as is the case with ships now in existence, but will roll on the water by means of huge hollow wheels or rollers. The vessel consists of a large platform, holding the bollers, machinery, saloons, cabins, etc., which is supported on each side by movable hollow wheels. The power is used side by movable hollow wheels. The power is used partly to proped the whole by means of screws or paddlewheels, but principally to proped the roliers. M. Bazin asserts that this device gets rid of water friction and resistance, and with a minimum of expense and power attains a fifty-knot speed. The results which he has obtained with a model about four feet long on the lake of Vincenacia bave encouraged him to undertake experiments on a much larger scale, and he now has under construction at the St. Denis dockyard a rolling boat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 hoat of 280 hoat

MANCHESTER MILLS SHUTTING DOWN Manchester, N. H., Aug. &-The announcement close August 15 and remain so until September 7. This will throw 1,650 hands out of employment. Amoskeag closed last night for an indefinite period. The latter employs 3,000 hands, but has been running about two-thirds its full capacity lately.

A DUTCH BARON FOUND DEAD.

Merced, Cal., Aug. 8. Baron John von Heckeren Holland, was found dead in his room at a local lodging-house last night. An empty morphine bottle was found beside him, and it is supposed that he took the poison in a fit of despondency. Baron von Heckeren was about thirty years of age and had lived in this country five years.

CAUGHT AT LAST

DESPERATE RESISTANCE AND FULLY IDEN-TIFIED-HIS VARIED CAREER

OF CRIME.

Taunton, Mass., Aug. 8 .- The police this morning arrested Herbert Willis on suspicion of being noted bleycle thief of Southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island and an all-round desperado. He belongs in Taunton, and is about twenty-two years old. There is little doubt about his being the person who shot the two men in Proviand escaped, as the Stearns blcycle taken in Providence has been found here, also a Waverly whee safety to a girl in this city. He is employed in a fish market here, and his description is complete when he dashed through the window in Dawson's place in Providence, and they were dressed by a doctor in this neighborhood soon after that oc-

Knowing his desperate courage five officers went to told that he was under arrest. Willis whipped out a revolver, but Officer Bolton grappled with him, the rest closed in and a severe fight followed. One repulled another which Officer Briggs caught by the striking Willis with his club. Officer Powers was flung against the wall with great violence as the men tried to disarm Willis. 1118 hand was badly injured. Willis also got Officer Briggs's in his mouth and chewed it like a piece of meat. He was finally downed by the five powerful men and ironed. It is a marvel that none of them shows in his violence and his buildog courage in strongest and most courageous men in the city. It seemed at one time like a case of killing or

sattle.

After he was locked up the bleyeles before menloned were found. In many ways Willis answers he description of the murderer of Fred N. Strange, u this city, and it is evident that the police have nade an important capture. The Stearns bleyele is his possession hears the number of the wheel hat was taken from the man in Providence when he desperade was fleeing from the scene of the hooting in the bleyele shop and the street. Pierce, those store was entered in Raynham, was unable a identify him, as he did not get a good view of the silow at that time. to identify him, as he did not get a good view of the ellow at that time. In searching the quarter

ellow at that time. In searching the quarters occupied by Willis the bilee found a bushel of cigars, a beit and dirk and other articles which would seem to connect in with the various petty burglaries in country ores in this neighborhood. Further search by a police has unearthed a large quantity of goods hich were stolen from Read's store at North ighton, Witherell's store at Oakland, and the ime of burglary is fastened surely upon him. The oods recovered are numerous and varied enough stock a country store. Several valuable pistols e among them, also articles of women's wearing parel.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S VISITORS.

THEY INCLUDE MEMPERS OF THE OHIO CANAL COMMISSION-A GREETING FROM CALIFORNIA.

Canton, Ohio, Aug. S.-Major McKinley's callers to-day included the members of the Ohli-Canal Commission, who are on a tour of inspection of canals in the State. The following was among the Major's telegrams to-day:

Hon, William McKinley: McKinley and Hobart Club of Red Bluff, 250 strong, send greetings to the champion of their cause, protection to American labor and honest money, and assure you that our cause daily grows stronger. No doubt about Cali-fornia. Such enthusiasm for Presidential candidate

efore manifested. F. H. ALBRIGHT, President. GEORGE H. DELASHMUTT, Secretary.

HANNA DID NOT SEE WHITNEY. THE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN DENIES A REPORT

Cleveland, Aug. 8 (Special) - Mark A. Hanna denies that he went to New-York for the purpose of making terms with Mr. Whitney and his Democratic friends to gain their support for McKin ley. Referring to the story sent out from New-York to that effect, on his return to the city to-

'I saw that story and I can deny it most un-equivocally. I not only did not go to New-York for that purpose, but I did not have such a thought in mind for a moment. Further, I did not see Mr. Whitney or his friends. did not see Mr. Whitney or his friends.
"I see Mr. Whitney said New-York will go for McKinley by 200,000. He is safe in saying that. I wonder, though, if he means McKinley will carry New-York by that piurality."

A BIG LAND SWINDLE COMES TO LIGHT.

RESIDENTS OF PITTSBURG DEFRAUDED OUT OF LOSZ TREIR HOMES.

Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 8.-A land swindle, by which residents of Pittsburg lost \$100,000 and perhaps more, has come to light. Requisition papers for the arrest of J. F. Van Smith, one of the principals in the fraudulent transaction, have been issued by Judge Porter. Van Smith has been located in Alexandria, Va., and it is expected that his arrest will be effected. Not only has the \$100,000 been lost, but over a hundred people who bought land from without title to their property and are liable to be Forged and fraudulent deeds and certificates for Western land, it is charged, were exchanged for good Allegheny County land, and the latter was seld or mortgaged for cash. James county worth \$29,000 for worthless decds, have made information against the men concerned on other side of the deal. Two of them are supposed to be myths, and the other two, it is expected, will be arrested soon. The United States inspectors are also working on the case, since the mails were used unlawfully in promoting the deals.

Van Smith, as he is known, came from Chicago, where it is said he has been under suspicton at once published alluring advertisements of Chicago lots and California and Washington land which he held the power of attorney to exchange

which he held the power of attorney to exchange for Allegneny County lands. Van Smith displayed wonderful genius, and before long had unload of ten lots centrally located in Chicago, land at Lakeview, Cal., and at Seattle, Wash.

The new purchasers have since ascertained that their deeds, certificates, abstracts, etc., are valueless. Van Smith sold or mortgaged his purchases here as rapidly as they were acquired, and quietly left the city. The case has been worked up and the principals located by a local detective agency. The agency has also discovered many interesting incidents in connection with Van Smith's life. It is also intimated that a resident of Pittsburg of some prominence is an ally of Smith, and he will also be arrested.

SLIGHT DAMAGE TO THE MAINE. Washington, Aug. 8.-The damage to the bottom

of the battle-ship Maine is attributed to the fact that her anchor, which is an old-fashioned one. lying fourteen feet high, was on bottom too hard to penetrate when the vessel was lying at Key West, where the formation is firm coral, and fouled the ship in swinging, and bent ten plates triffing, and, under ordinary circumstances, have been allowed to remain untouched, but as the ship had to go into dock at Norfolk to be painted below the water-line, in accordance with the regulations requiring that to be done twice a year, the opportunity was selzed to remove the hent plates and replace them with new, as the vessel was to remain in dock over a week for the painting, and the renewal of plates would detain her only a few exira lays. New plates were fortunately secured from the Newport News ship-yard, and are now being popiled. The Maine will be finished in time to Join Admiral Bunce's fleet, which is to rendezvous at Hampton Roads next week for coal and stores. painted below the water-line, in accordance with

BAYONETS FOR CHILDREN. HELD FIVE OFFICERS AT BAY. BRYAN REACHES CHICAGO. ENGLAND REBUKED BY AKED.

A RIOT NARROWLY AVERTED IN CLEVE- NEW-ENGLAND'S BICYCLE HIGHWAYMAN RECEIVED BY AN IMMENSE CROWD AT THE BRITISH CLERGYMAN'S SENSATION-THE STATION.

HIM TO HIS HOTEL, WHERE HE ADDRESSES

50,000 men and women crowded the streets of the downtown district to-night to show by their presence and vociferous demonstrations their welcome of William J. Bryan on his arrival in Chicago. It was an indiscriminate outpouring without any semblance of an orderly procession from the station to the hotel. A programme of carried out. Thousands of Democrats, the Cook County Silver Club, People's Party organizations, the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, the Cook County Democracy Marching Club, trades unions and citizens generally took part in the remarkable demonstration.

for 7:20 at the Van Buren-st. station of the Rock Island Railroad, but the train was twenty minutes late, and when it arrived the streets adjoining and the interior of the station were jammed with people. The police were unable to keep the people from crowding around the two carriages which contained the party from Lin-

In the first carriage were Mr. Bryan, William J. Strong, president of the Cook County Silver Club, and a partner of W. K. Carlisle, son of the Secretary of the Treasury, and Dr. Emerich. The second carriage contained Judge Prentiss, a local leader of the silver Democratic move ment, and Mrs. Bryan,

As best it could, the procession of organizations, headed by a carriage containing calcium lights, followed Mr. Bryan through the principal streets downtown, the thousands of people not connected with organizations dropping into line in a cheering, good-natured mass. The balconies of the hotels and the windows of buildings on the route of the procession were filled with

WAITING TO HEAR BRYAN.

Led by the band of the 1st Regiment, with banners and flags flying, the procession passed through solid lines of men and women, who raised their voices lustily, with cries of "Bryan!" predominating in the oppressive air. Between Statest, and Wabash-ave, on Monroe-st, every inch of space was occupied by those who wanted to hear as well as see the Presidential nominee.

The Clifton House, where Mr. Bryan stayed during the Chicago Convention, is situated in Monroe-st., between Wabash-ave, and State-st. and this hotel was chosen by Mr. Bryan for his stopping place while here. Ten thousand people were crowded in this space, and every window of the Palmer House opposite, every window of the adjoining buildings, and even the uncompleted elevated railroad loop were taken possession of by the welcoming host.

Looking out from the balcony of the Clifton House nothing was to be seen but a sea of human faces, eagerly waiting for the first sight of the man from Lincoln. He was slow in comdemonstration in the same spot when President Cleveland and his bride came to Chicago and were cheered by a hundred thousand citizens as they stood in the balcony of the Palmer House. GREETED BY THE GREAT THRONG.

It was nearly an hour and a half from the time of arrival before the Bryan party appeared on the small balcony of the Clifton House. Mr. Bryan rested a little while before he showed himself to the people, and when his face was seen there arose a mighty and long-continued roar of voices, lasting several minutes. They were waiting and surging to and fro and almost fighting for the best places, only to see

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan stood beside William J. Strong while he tried to make an address of wel come, but he was interrupted several times in the course of his brief speech. Crics for Bryan practically stifled the welcoming speech, and Mr. Strong gave way.

STORM OF APPLAUSE FOR BRYAN. When Mr. Bryan, with his wife smiling complacently by his side, prepared to speak there was a repetition of the deafening tumult, making it impossible for him to be heard until he pleaded for silence. Then he said:

for silence. Then he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You can hear if you will only be still. I have no language that will express the emotions that have been excited by the most remarkable demonstration I have ever witnessed. In no other country is such a scene possible. In no other country can the people take up a private citizen and make him their instrument to accomplish their will. When I see this assemblage tonight, and when I remember what the newspapers in this city say found and continued hissing. I am reminded of what one of our friends said to me. "Nobody is or our side except the people."

As I look into the faces of these people and remember that our enemies call them a menace to free government, I say: Who shall save the people from themselves? I am proud to have in this campaign the support of those who are proud to call themselves the common people. If I were behind the great trusts and combinations I know I would no sconer take my seat than they would demand I should use my power to rob the people. (Great applause.) But having rather the support of the great toiling masses. I know when they give me their hallots, they will unite in saying: "Do your duty and we have our reward." These are the people who ask no favors of the Government, who went equal rights for all and special privileges for none. (Long applause.)

applause.)
I am glad to have the support of these people for I know they would risk their lives to save their country and fellow-citizens. I am simply on my way from my Western home to the great metropolis of the Nation to accept the nomination given me in this city a few weeks ago. I am glad to take to them your greetings. I can tell them you are their friends, and that you will help them to save themselves from the domination of European bondage under which they have been suffering.

Mr. Bryan quoted from Emerson to illustrate the enduring foundation of the Nation, and closed by saying: "I gratefully accept your greetings. and, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, say: 'The people of the South and North are ready to join with the people of the East in saying that this Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.' I thank you for your attention."

TWO BANNERS FOR BRYAN.

A white banner with a golden crown of thorns and a cross illustrative of Mr. Bryan's famous epigram and a blue banner with the words: 'Our Next President, the Boy Orator of the Platte, William J. Bryan." were presented to Mr. Bryan. A boy sang a Bryan campaign song from the balcony, and after calling in vain for "Silver Dick" Bland, who did not attend the demonstration, the thousands slowly dispersed.

BRYAN TALKS AND TRAVELS. HIS REMARKABLE JOURNEY FROM DES

MOINES TO CHICAGO.

HE RODE IN A WAY TRAIN AND SPOKE TO CROWDS ASSEMBLED AT MANY STATIONS-INCIDENTS OF THE TRIP.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 8.-After a brief rest hardly sufficient for recovery from the fatigue of hardly sufficient to yesterday. William Jennings Bryan arose at 5:30 o'clock this morning, and at 6:50 left Des Moines over the Rock Island for Chicago, with a journey over the Rock Island [9] Che ago, with a journey of thirteen hours ahead of him. The day's pro-gramme called for the hardest work laid out by candidate in connection with his progress to The train which he selected runs on a schedule that calls for a stop at every station be Grinnell, Iowa, Aug. 8.-Although the hour when

Mr. Bryan departed from Des Moines was suffi-Continued on Fifth Page.

AL LECTURE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

A PROCESSION OF CLUBS AND CITIZENS FOLLOWS HE CONDEMNS LORD ROSEBERY AND DEPLORES

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 8.-The Rev. Dr.

Charles F. Aked, the brilliant and distinguished preacher of Liverpool, England, delivered his lecture upon "Political Problems and Progress in Great Britain" here to-day. It was the most sensational lecture of the season. Dr. Aked

sensational lecture of the season. Dr. Aked said, in brief:

Great Britain is passing through a period of depression in moral and spiritual affairs; we have come to an ebb in the tide of reform, and a reduction against progress has set in. The withdrawal of Mr. Gladstone from the Liberal party had a dreadsome effect, and the choice of Lord Rosebery as his successor turned disaster into defeat and disgrace. Lord Rosebery is a man of enormous wealth, a holder of whiskey stock, and is an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, which is enough to condemn any man.

When Parnell trampled down his robler self in a mad love for Mrs. O'Shea, he put back the hope of an emancipated Ireland another generation. The growth of the clerical party is full of warning, for historically the clerical party has been the curse of every century that it ruled. We do not fear Rome fighting under the banner of the Vatican, but Rome within the Established Church is different. Owing to the full combination (Church) and saloon, the Liberal party was defeated by the strongest Conservative party ever given control of England, and under the leadership of a man who stands as the most despote ruler of Europe.

The withdrawal of the matchless personalities of Gladstone was a great loss to the Nonconformists. In the closing year of Mr. Gladstone's life the friends of half a century are drawing away from him, and three months ago, in the greatest meeting of Nonconformists held during the life of living men, Mr. Gladstone's name was roundly hissed.

The anguish of Armenia is England's deadly shame, and we are bound by a triple obligation to come to the aid of the Christian subjects of the Porte, Lord Salisbury, who, it is said, stood as the most despotic ruler of Europe, made the imbectic statement that he would publish the Blue Book of the Sultan, but his Government would do nothing now or in any future time for Armenia. Massacres must go on, women must be done to death, amid agonies of nameless infamy to suit the lust of a filty Sultan, while Engl

Dr. Aked has several times been urged to be a candidate for Parliament, but has always re-

A RESERVE FLEET PROPOSED. SECRETARY HERBERT'S PLAN FOR ECON-

OMY IN ADMINISTRATION. HE THINKS THE NAVY WOULD BE EFFICIENT IF PEWER SHIPS WERE IN ACTIVE SER-

VICE-GENERAL MILES'S COAST DEFENCE PLANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 8 -The preliminary step has been taken by Secretary Herbert toward the laying up at certain navai stations of a number of vessels Walker, Chief Enginer David Smith and Lieutenant Witsel has been appointed to consider and report upon the Secretary's suggestions. Mr. Herbert's idea s that, since the Navy has but a limited number of men, and it is not necessary to keep a large fleet always in commission, some vessels now in service, preferably battle-ships, monitors, large crulsers and torpedo-boats, should have their crews greatly reduced in size and be kept at certain Navy yards in such condition that on short notice they could be

of all new ships as soon after their completion as practicable. When a vessel is found satisfactory in all respects-that is, when it is known that she is fully up to the requirements as to battery, hull and mao he sent to a designated place to remain subject to but the debate came on, there they all were call in case of need. Her officers and crew are to be skeletonized to an organization of skilled men, sufficient only in numbers to care for her battery, hull and machinery. Any stores which may not be necessary

A MEASURE OF ECONOMY.

Such a vessel is not to be considered as in ordinary, thority of the commandant of the station where she is lying, but of the admiral of the fleet from which she was taken. In a word, she will be a ship in commission with a skeleton crew. A saving in men, coal, stores will result from the plan, and the efficie the vessel will be such that she can be sent to sea in from five to ten days from the receipt of an order Secretary intends to send the reserve ships out on short cruises, putting on them full crews before they sail. Such ships the Secretary proposes to call "vessels of the first reserve." Ships which are undergoing an overhauling of hull or machinery would be classed as "second reserve," and those of the merchant marine liable to service with the Navy as the "auxiliary

This, in brief, is what Mr. Herbert, has suggested. In support of the idea he has pointed out that the important naval Powers of Europe have a reserve fleet divided into different classes, and that the system has many advantages. In his orders to the Walker Board, the Secretary has directed that the members report to him whether the proposi tion that the United States establish a reserve fleet is practicable and advisable; if so, what class of vessels shall compose it, and the number of each; where the vessels designated should

when not in actual service, and what should be the number of officers and men to remain on each reserve ship. One idea of Secretary Herbert is that ships to go is the reserve should have a "home" port to which they would be ordered when not actively on duty. It is expected by naval officers that the Board will recommend the establishment of a reserve fleet. It is predicted that the first ships to be so assigned will be the Indiana, Amphitrite, Columbia, Minneapolis, Katahdin and Monterey, After, perhaps, a year's test the Massachusetts, Oregon, Monadnock and Terror cili be similarly assigned.

Arter, perhaps of the same of men that it has been thought inadvisable to carry out General Miles's suggestions. But the latter has considered this objection. He proposes to reduce the strength of certain unimportant stations and to turn others over to the infantry. The artillery barracks, this city, is one post which should be garrisoned by infantry, General Miles is quoted as saying. This change would at once provide four batteries for the new defences. Two of these have been suggested for Fort Washington, on the Potomac River, Importance is attached to the station on Sandy Hook, Fort Hancock, There General Miles would put four batteries. A few days ago Secretary Lamont approved plans for quarters and barracks at Sandy Hook. The Secretary has General Miles's recommendations under advisement.

COOGAN DIAMOND THIEF CONFESSES. Providence, R. L. Aug. 8.-Irving Marks, a young sett Pier, yesterday confessed to J. J. Coogan, of New-York, that he had stolen the diamonds be longing to Mrs. Coogan from the Mathewson House on the night of July 24. The police are now looking for Marks's accomplice.

A BOY DIES FROM THE BITE OF A CAT. Bay City, Mich., Aug. 8.-Howard Lowe, eleven years old, died from hydrophobia this morning About six weeks ago the boy was bitten on the wrist and ankle by a cat as he was walking in the street. Yesterday his hand became numb and he began to grow restless. At midnight he asked to be strapped to the bed, as he felt that he was going mad. He frothed at the mouth and was in convulsions the remainder of the night and died shortly before 10 o'clock this morning. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENGLAND HOLDS ALOOF.

SHE WILL NOT ACT AS POLICEMAN FOR

THE SULTAN.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE LAND BILL LI HUNG CHANG'S CEREMONIOUS JUNKET-INGS-HE WILL REMAIN ONLY A SHORT

TIME IN AMERICA-HEAVY DE CREASE IN BRITISH EX-

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London, Aug. 8 .- England has declined with dignity to do police duty for the Sultan in Crete, The proposal for international action there, like the project for a concert of the Powers on the Armenian question, came from Vienna, but the proud nation which was duped then is now on the alert. Lord Salisbury, in refusing to commit England to the senseless and immoral policy of taking part in a blockade of Crete, has the moral sense of the nation behind him. Public opinion is well expressed by that staid, conservative journal, "The Standard," which tells the Sultan with the utmost plainness that a series of amputations is necessary for the treatment of the malady from which his empire is suffering, and that it will be a clear gain to civilization and peace if the Cretan Christians establish their independence. This line Foreign Office, is worthy of the best traditions of English displomacy. The German press declaims against it as a betraval of the European concert, but the diplomatic burlesque to which international action regarding the Armenian outrages was reduced disclosed how valueless

and powerless concerted diplomacy really was. England has ceased to be a good European in Talleyrand's sense, and is again completely isolated in Continental diplomacy, but her decision is exercising an effective veto upon the immoral action of the remaining European Powers. There has been nothing in the recent diplomatic actions of England more creditable than her dignified and emphatic refusal to take part in this fantastic game of blind man's buff in the East. It is a logical sequence to England's decisive defeat on the Armenian question, when the Foreign Office was baffled by the treachery and indifference of its European allies. It now stands alone, but on the highest possible moral ground. The Government defeats on the Irish Land bill

were the natural result of the vacillating policy of seesaw in dealing with landlords and tenants That measure was not carefully prepared at the shape and to conciliate two classes whose interests were antagonistic by proposing amendments and then with lrawing them. The bill was mutilated and made over before it passed the House of Commons, in order to suit the tenants, and then it went to the Lords, where the Irish landlords have insisted upon restoring duses which were inserted at their request and then dropped at the demand of their opponents. The bill is now in jeopardy, as the amendments carried against the Government in the House of Lords are not mat ters of detail, but of essential principle, and the measure in its present form is not satisfactory to any section of the Unionist supporters, and may better be dropped altogether than enacted. The process by which this deadlock has been brought about is a good study of English politics. The Government benches were crowded with hereditary legislators, whose faces were not familiar to ordinary spectators. Some of them had not taken the oath, although the present Parliament has been in existence for eighteen months, and they qualified on the same day when the divisions were taken. The story goes that more than one was ignorant as to where the Houses of Parliament were, and required careful directions from inery-she is, if of either of the four classes named, cabmen as to the right door by which to enter; solid mass, preoccupied with selfish interests as landowners, and determined to teach the Government a lesson and to ride roughshod over Lord Salisbury and his Ministers if necessary. Lords Templetown, Londonderry, Castleton and Inchiquin led this intolerant rabble of titled personages, and they did their work angrily and ignorantly, but they had a majority behind them, and although Lord Rosebery and the Liberal peers supported the Ministry, the Land bill was amended repeatedly and converted into a landlord's measure. Lord Lansdowne, although supported by Lord Ashbourne, who understands the land question better than anybody else on the Unionist side, was powerless to intervene in behalf of the Government. Lord Salisbury did not venture to speak at all, reserving himself for the compromise stage of the proceedings next week.

While the Government by this series of defeats in the Upper House are placed in an awkward and discreditable position, they will probably be extricated from it next week by a timely compromise at the last moment. They cannot allow the Land Bill to be passed in its present form. Indeed, it will be impossible to enact a measure which Messrs. Dillon, Healy and Redmond unite in describing as useless, for the Irish members will prolong the debate, if necessary, and force the Ministers to drop the bill unless the Lords car

be compelled to retreat at least part way. The session is drawing to a close, and the members are anxious to leave London for the grouseshooting. What astute observers like Messrs. O'Connor and Power regard as the probable result of the deadlock is a policy of conciliation, by which the Commons will agree to some amendments and reject others, and in this way leave a bridge for the retreat of the Lords. The Land bill will probably pass in a mutilated form, especially as no other legislation of this class is possible for several years. It will be a meagre show. ing for seven months of legislation, but it will hardly suffice to strengthen Lord Rosebery's argument that the Upper House blocks the way and renders legislative industry impracticable. The Lords have meddled inexcusably in the land legislation, but the Commons have proved that it is impossible under the present procedure for the representatives of the people to do any real work, even when one party has a large majority. The present session has been wasted in barren debate of such measures as the Scotch Rating bill, which has been passed this week, being of slight importance in comparison with projects which have been deliberately sacrificed.

The committee of fifteen appointed to investigate South African affairs in general and Cecil Phodes and the Chartered Company in particular is fairly representative, and will probably stand. Threats are made that Mr. Labouchere's appointment will be challenged on account of his flerce hostility to Rhodes; but it will be an unusual and extreme measure for his opponents to object to his service for that reason. The Parliamentary committee is supposed to represent all sections of opinion in the Commons, and Mr. Labouchere is an exponent of the most critical and hostile opponents of Rhodes, and is entitled to serve. It is not likely that the Commons will adopt the unprecedented course of displacing him. nor will the Irish members object seriously to Mr. Blake's appointment as their representative. He is not a Redmondite nor a Healyite, but he is connected with the largest section of Nationalists, and is well adapted for committee work, having a peculiar talent for the examination of witnesses and the conduct of a legal inquiry. As an orator and debater Mr. Blake has disappointed his friends, but he is among the besi committeemen in the House of Commons. This committee will not be likely to turn over much